

became known as the Clarendon River (Powell 1968:87,99,107; Angley 1983:1-4; Herring and Williams 1983:4; Sprunt 1992:6; Hall 1980:xix; Lee 1965:4-5; Lee 1971:4).

In 1664 the Lords Proprietors granted a colony from Barbados permission to occupy the former settlement of Charles Town. John Vassall, the leading promoter of the joint enterprise of colonists from Barbados and New England and London merchants, was appointed surveyor and deputy governor for the colonists. On May 24, 1664, the first settlers from Barbados arrived to reoccupy the abandoned Charles Town settlement at the mouth of Town Creek. Others from New England and Barbados followed, until the number of colonists reached eight hundred. The Proprietors soon selected from Barbados Col. John Yeamans as governor for the colony. To show his favor, the king knighted Yeamans. After losing a ship while trying to enter the Cape Fear, Sir John reached the colony in November 1665 and found it in a state of unrest. A dispute with the local Indians had developed as a result of New England men's having sold some Indians into slavery. The colonists from Barbados also voiced a resentment to the regulations imposed by the Proprietors, especially the regulation not allowing them to select their own governor, as the settlers from Massachusetts had done. Sir John chose to return to Barbados, leaving Vassall in command and responsible for holding the group together. The settlers, already feeling abandoned, lost additional English support when England went to war with Holland. The Charles Town colonists, seeing no other recourse, abandoned their settlement in the Cape Fear during 1665 and traveled overland to the established colonies in the Albemarle and Virginia (Powell 1968:99,107; Angley 1983:1-4; Sprunt 1992:30-32; Lee 1965:5-6; Lee 1971:5; Gascoyne 1682; Lea 1695; Lawson 1709; Wimble 1733; Wimble 1738; Lewis 1795; Price and Strother 1807; USGS 1979b).

Brunswick Town

In 1725 Maurice Moore, son of Gov. James Moore of South Carolina, founded Brunswick Town on the western shore of the Cape Fear River approximately 13 miles above the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Named for King George I, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, the town became the first permanent settlement along the Cape Fear River. Maurice Moore, who owned property in Beaufort, North Carolina (1713), and later in Bath (1715), first came to the Cape Fear vicinity in 1715 when he passed through the area to aid South Carolina during the Yamassee War. Moore crossed the Cape Fear River at the Haulover, near Sugar Loaf, and landed at the site that subsequently became Brunswick Town. Several years later, in early 1724, when George Burrington became governor of the colony, the Lords Proprietors were still prohibiting settlement on the Cape Fear. Ignoring that prohibition, Burrington began granting individuals tracts of land along the river until the ban was lifted later that year. On June 3, 1725, Governor Burrington granted to Maurice Moore 1,500 acres of land on the west side of the Cape Fear River. It was on that land that Moore set aside 320 acres and divided a portion into half-acre lots for the town of Brunswick. Moore divided the town into 336 lots, involving slightly more than half of the 320 acres. Later Roger Moore, Maurice's brother, added another twenty lots to the northern edge of the town,